1: Epstein, Eliahu. Demographic Problems of the Lebanon. Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society, Vol. 33, pp. 150-154. London: Royal Central Asian Society, 1946.

Yale: Bj23-17-33

/The author of this article is principally concerned with the large scale emigration of the Lebanese population and, in particular, with the emigration of the Lebanese Christian community which constitutes a great majority of the total number of emigrants. Epstein briefly outlines the broad economic reasons for this migration and finds them chiefly detrimental to the continuance of the Lebanese Christians whose rate of natural increase is not as great as that of the Druzes and Shi'as--Analyst./

Field date: none
Analyst: Olivia Maldonado

Evaluation: Social Scientist-3
Processed in 1955

7: Gulick, John. Social Structure and Culture Change in a Lebanese Village. New York: Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, Incorporated., 1955.

Pp. 191; 9 plates.

On loan from Brian R. Kay, Human Relations Area Files

/This source, a revised version of a doctoral dissertation presented by the author to Harvard University, is based on a community study conducted by the author in Lebanon from January to July, 1952. It contains a great deal of detailed information on life in the village of Al-Munsif as observed by the author. He discusses the general environment and physical aspect of this village, its population and formal institutions, its socio-religious behavior, recreation, kinship structure, and values. There follows an analysis of cultural change in Al-Munsif and some theoretical propositions applicable to the entire Middle East on group structure and the concept of spheres. --Analyst/

Field date: 1952
Analyst: Beverly Calsoyas

Evaluation: Ethnologist--5
Processed in 1955

8: Fei, Edward and Paul J. Klat. The Balance of Payments of Lebanon, 1951 and 1952. Lebanon: Economic Research Institute, American University of Beirut, 1954.

Pp. 92; 31 tables; 5 appendices.

HRAF Copy

/The authors of this study are both Assistant Professors of Economics at the American University of Beirut. The study was made in 1953 by the Economic Research Institute for the Lebanese Ministry of National Economy and was directed by the authors. Here they have summarized the statistics followed by an explanatory text on the items which made up Lebanon's balance of payments for the years 1951 and 1952. There is incidental information on foreign trade and travel by Lebanese nationals. The appendices contain copies of questionnaires used to obtain information on certain items. --Analyst/

Field date: 1951-52
Analyst: Beverly Calsoyas

Evaluation: Social Scientist--4
Processed in 1955

9: Lebanon: Village Survey. Kasmie Rural Improvement Project. Beirut: Lebanese Ministry of National Economy, 1953.

Pp. xi, 27: Plates

The Middle East Institute Library: DS 99. L4K2 Copy 2.

/This is a village survey made possible through the joint effort of the Lebanese government and the United States Technical Cooperation Service. A group of eight villages in the area of the Kasmie Rural Improvement Project were studied and data were collected on the following topics: population, village government, land ownership and cultivation, business and industry, schools and health conditions.-- Analyst/

Field date: 1952
Analyst: Majed Elass

Evaluation: Government Official-5
Processed in 1955

111 ME1 Lebanon

10: Tannous, Afif I. Emigration, A Force of Social Change In An Arab Village. Rural Sociology, Vol. 7, pp. 62-74. Raleigh, North Carolina: North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, University of North Carolina, 1942.

Yale: Ntc10. R89. v. 7

[In this article, Tannous discusses the changing village and status relationships in his home village, brought about by the shift from a land economy to a cash economy. The cash, not heretofore present in the village, is sent from abroad by emigrated members of the community. --Analyst]

Field date: none
Analyst: Elizabeth Young

Evaluation: Government Official, Social Scientist-5
Processed in 1956

111 ME1 Lebanon

12: Churchill, Charles W. The City of Beirut: A Socio-Economic Survey. Beirut: Dar El Kitah, 1954.

Pp. viii, 78.

On loan from Fahim I. Qubain, Human Relations Area Files.

[Mr. Churchill, a sociologist and statistician, together with the staff of the Economic Research Institute of the American University of Beirut, conducted this survey. The source contains information on household composition, education, mobility, occupations, housing, income and savings, and expenditures and debts. An excellent statistical appendix covering the foregoing topics is included. The methodology followed in the survey is presented in detail. A map of Beirut is also included in the source. For technical reasons, the pages of the book have been reproduced in two or more parts. Alphabetical pagination was used for file slips. --Analyst]

Field date: 1952
Analyst: Charles Griffith

Evaluation: Social Scientist--5
Processed in 1955

13: Ritsher, Walter H. Municipal Government in the Lebanon. Beirut: Publications of The American University of Beirut, Social Science Series, No. 3, 1932.

Pp. iv, 48.

Yale: N10. B39. v. 3

[This source is a brief outline of the municipal government in Lebanon. It contains information on the administrative system in so far as it touches on municipalities, the powers and duties of mayors, the function and composition of the municipal councils, budgetory procedure and other related matters. One chapter of the book discusses the government of the City of Beirut and the second chapter deals with the administration of villages. The source includes seven appendices, one of which is a list of Lebanon's municipalities. --Analyst]

Field date: none
Analyst: Majed Elass

Evaluation: Social Scientist-4
Processed in 1955

14: Tannous, Afif I. Missionary Education in Lebanon: A Study in Acculturation. Social Forces, Vol. 21, pp. 338-343. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1942-1943.

Yale: Nml0. J82, v. 21

[In this article the author describes the process of acculturation as effected by the establishment of a village school in Bishmizzeen, the author's home village. A school was set up by the American Presbyterian Mission, but was recalled in face of the opposition of the Orthodox bishop. A society was then formed in the village to reestablish the school. Finally the school and its building came to be used as a focus for many village activities, including especially the presentation of dramas depicting other life than that of the village. Gradually then the village accepted many of the elements of Western culture through the formal and informal activities of the school. --Analyst]

Field date: none
Analyst: Elizabeth Young

Evaluation: Social Scientist--5
Processed in 1956

15: Boyd, William C. and Lyle G. Boyd. Blood Groups and Inbreeding in Syria. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, Vol. 28, pp. 319-330. Philadelphia: The Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology. 1941.

Yale: Nk10. Am4l. v. 28.

[Little is known about blood types, distribution of body hair, somatology, and "taste-blindness" in the Middle East. Field work on these subjects was done in Lebanon, when one of the authors held a Guggenheim fellowship. Christian and Moslem villagers and city dwellers, Armenians and Druses were studied. The techniques used in testing, the results and earlier work done in the Middle East are discussed. Inbreeding and its effects are explained in light of social and physical anthropological work on a Lebanese village. While the title of the article concerns Syria, work on blood groups, taste, and mid-digital hair, are the results of study of groups in Lebanon. There is some information on taste, mid-digital hair, and pigmentation of two Syrian tribal groups. From earlier published sources and their own field work, the authors generalize about blood group distribution, and the like, in both Syria and Lebanon. --Analyst]

Field date: 1937
Analyst: Stanley A. Fishler

Evaluation: Physical Anthropologist-5
Processed in 1956.

16: Gulick, John. Conservatism and Change in a Lebanese Village. The Middle East Journal, Vol. 8, pp. 295-307. Washington, D. C.: The Middle East Institute, 1954.

Human Relations Area Files Library

[This study of the village of al-Munsif in Lebanon notes the conflict between an older traditional way of life and that now coming to the fore through acculturative influences. Traditional village life was characterized by devotion to the land, a strong religious orientation, interpersonal relations largely determined by kinship ties, and ethnocentrism born of extreme localism and isolation. No longer self-sufficient, villagers are making increased contacts with the larger world through use of modern Western technology, wage-work in urban centers, influence of relatives who have emigrated to Western countries, and through higher education. Traditional village culture is in a rapid transition to a more urban style of life. --Analyst]

Field date: 1952
Analyst: Charles Griffith

Evaluation: Ethnologist--5
Processed in 1956

111 ME1 Lebanon

17: Tannous, Afif, I. The Village in the National Life of Lebanon. The Middle East Journal, Vol. 3, pp. 151-163. Washington, D. C.: The Middle East Institute, 1949.

Human Relations Area Files Library

[Afif I. Tannous, then Lecturer at The Middle East Institute on the cultural organization of the Arab peoples, reviews the changing characteristics of rural society of the Middle East in this brief article. Characterizing rural society as the inarticulate yet fundamentally significant segment of the larger Middle East society, Tannous notes the effect of the introduction of modern agricultural machinery and methods, education, wage-work in urban centers, and emigration on the organization of village communities. The politico-national awakening of rural society is believed an important factor in the future development of Lebanon for the nation ultimately rests on the distinctive culture of its rural population. --Analyst]

Field date: 1947-1948

Evaluation: Social Scientist, Government Official--5

Analyst: Charles Griffith

Processed in 1956